

Fig. 1A

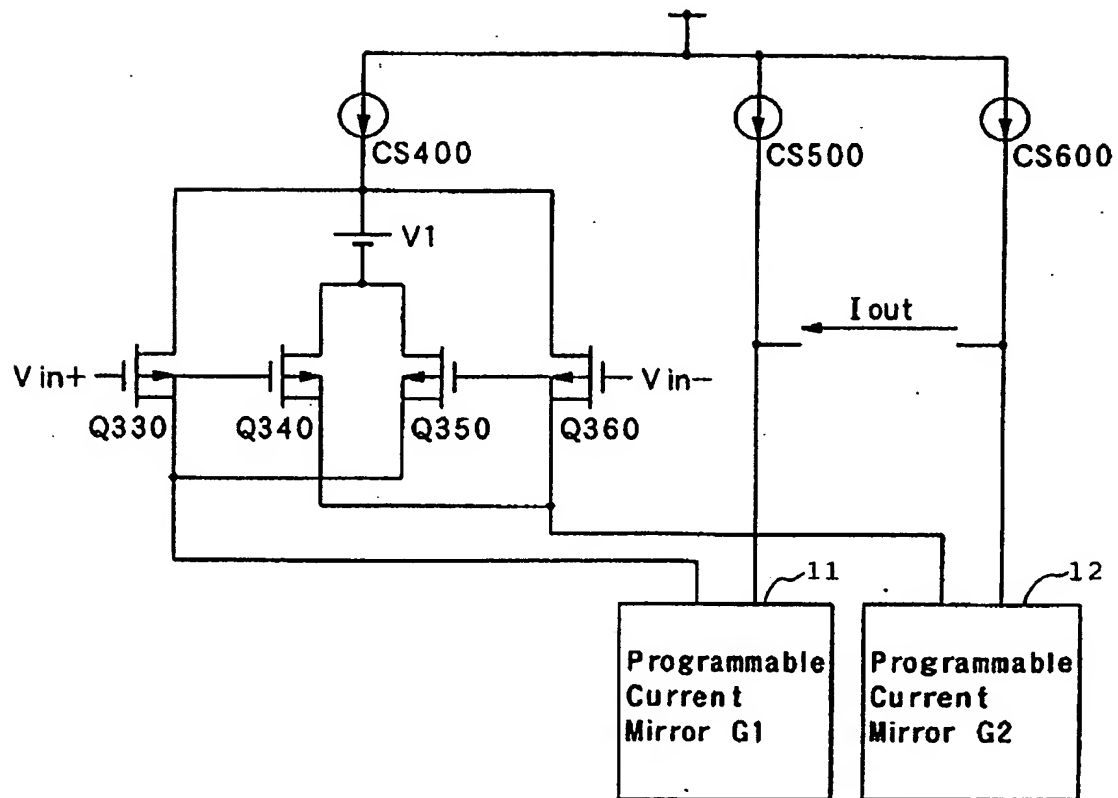


Fig. 1B

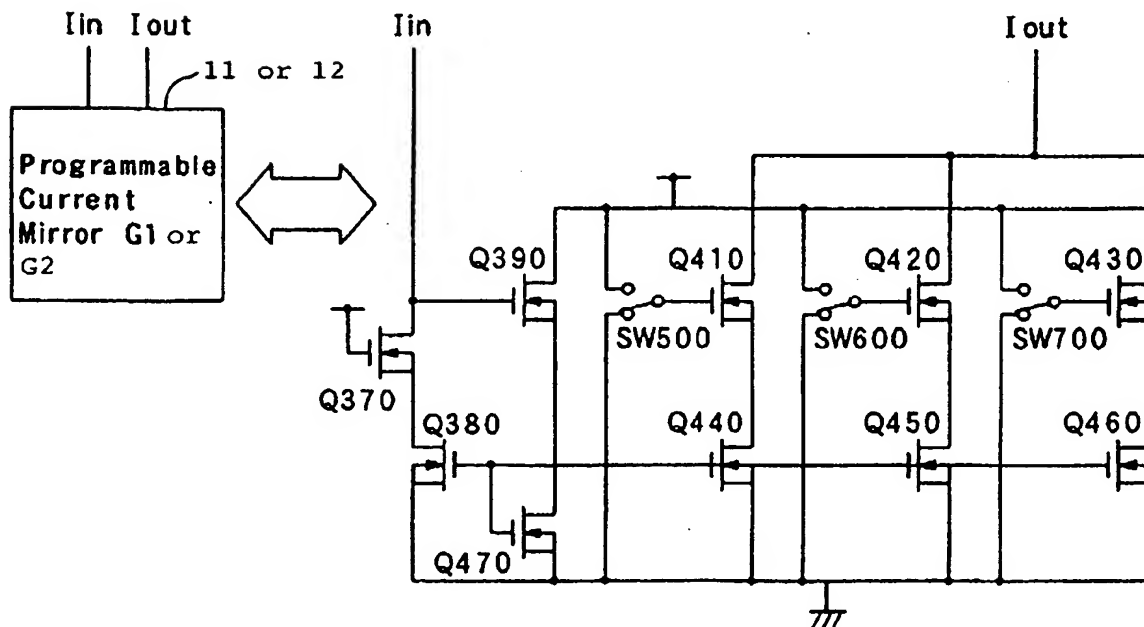


Fig. 2

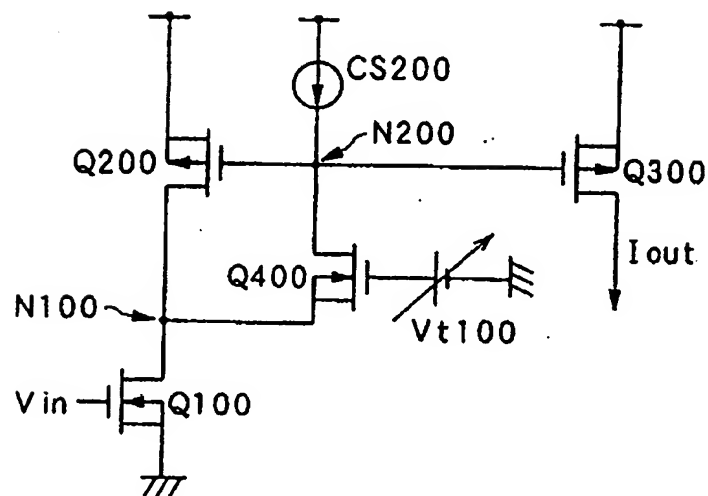


Fig. 3A

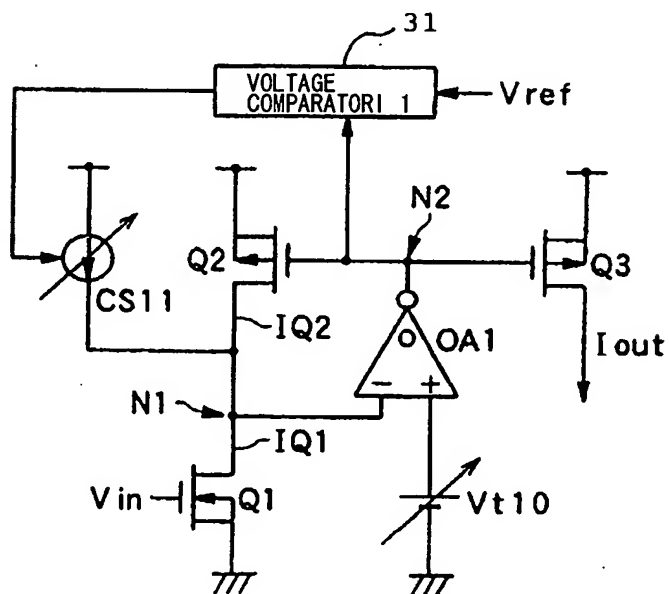


Fig. 3B

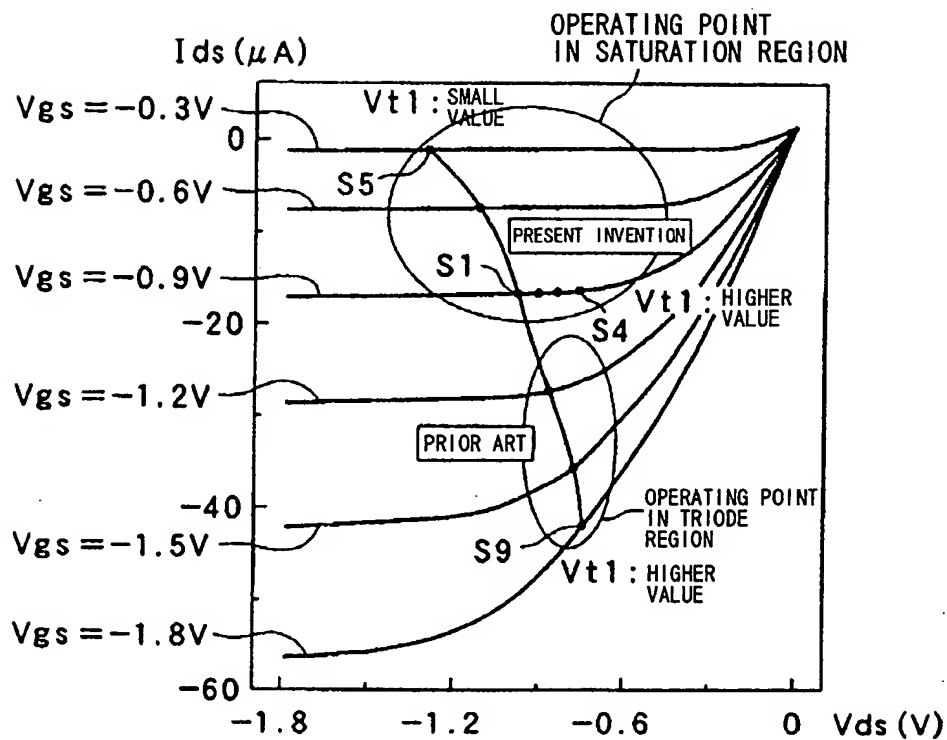


Fig. 4

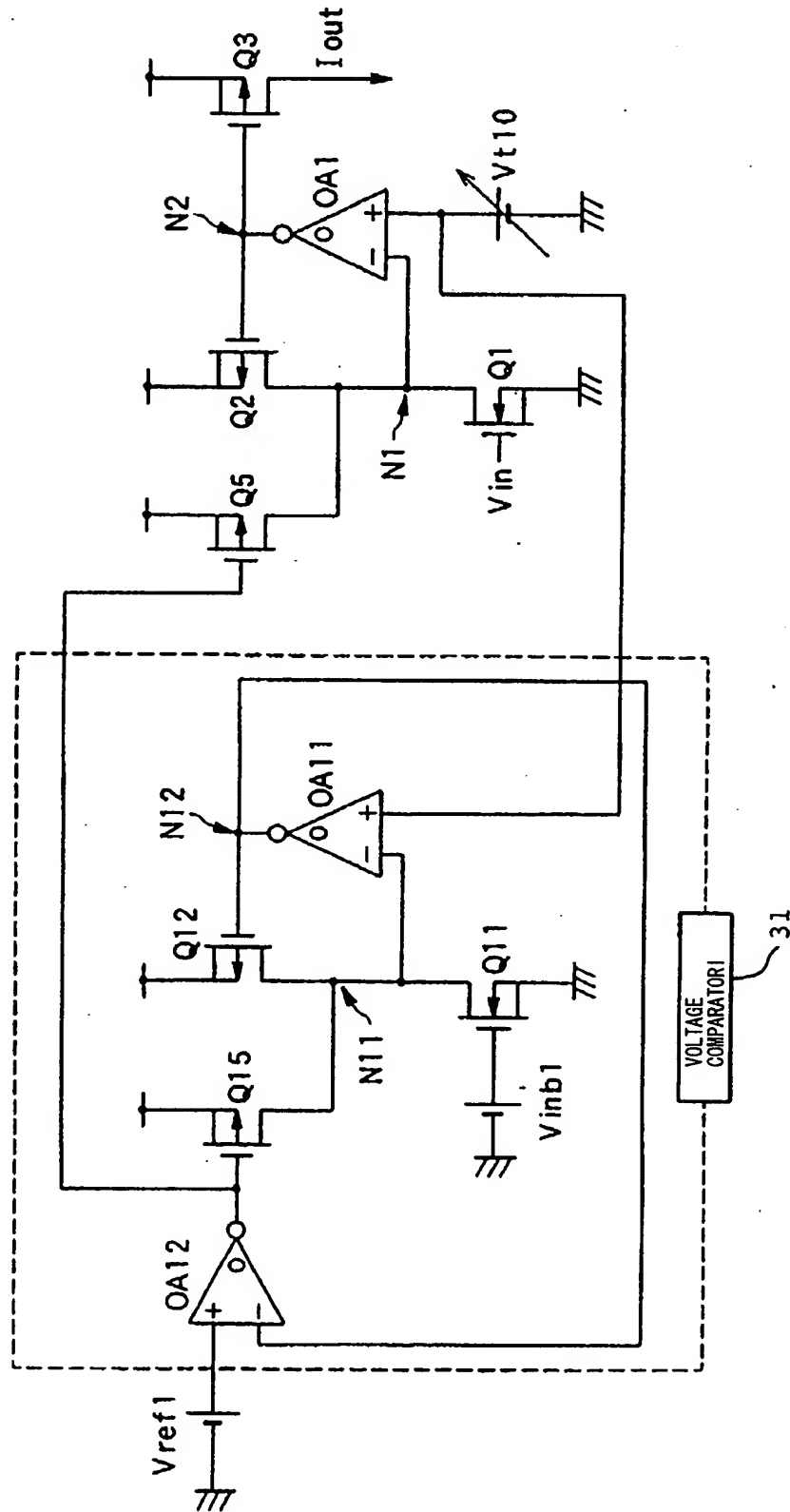
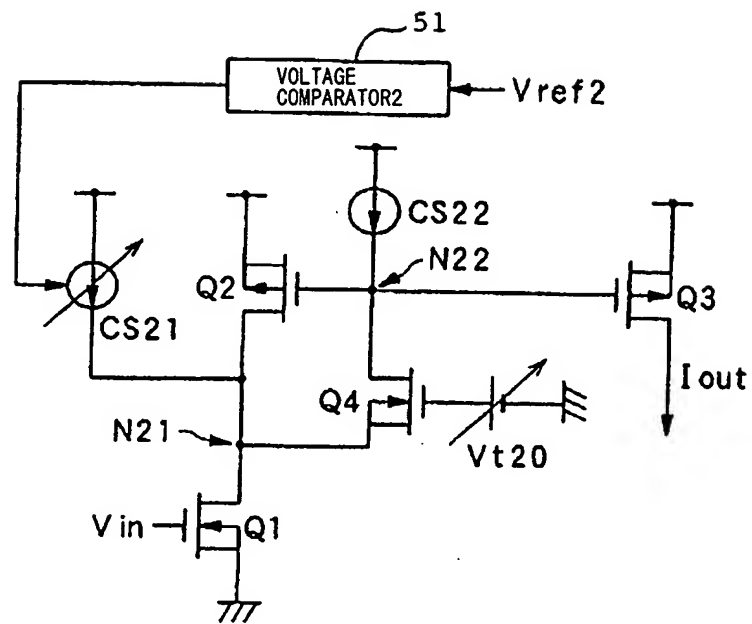
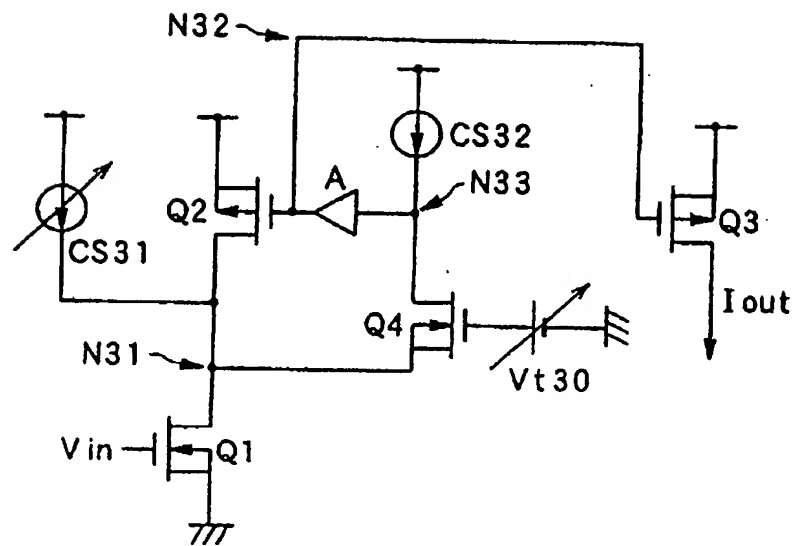


Fig. 5



The diagram shows a voltage comparator circuit. A dashed box labeled 51 encloses the main comparator and feedback components. Inside the box, an operational amplifier OA21 has its non-inverting input (+) connected to a reference voltage V_{ref2} through a resistor. The inverting input (-) is connected to the output of the comparator through a feedback network consisting of a resistor and a capacitor. The comparator's output is also connected to the feedback network. The feedback network is composed of a resistor and a capacitor. The output of the comparator is also connected to the feedback network. The feedback network is composed of a resistor and a capacitor. The output of the comparator is also connected to the feedback network. The feedback network is composed of a resistor and a capacitor.

Fig. 7



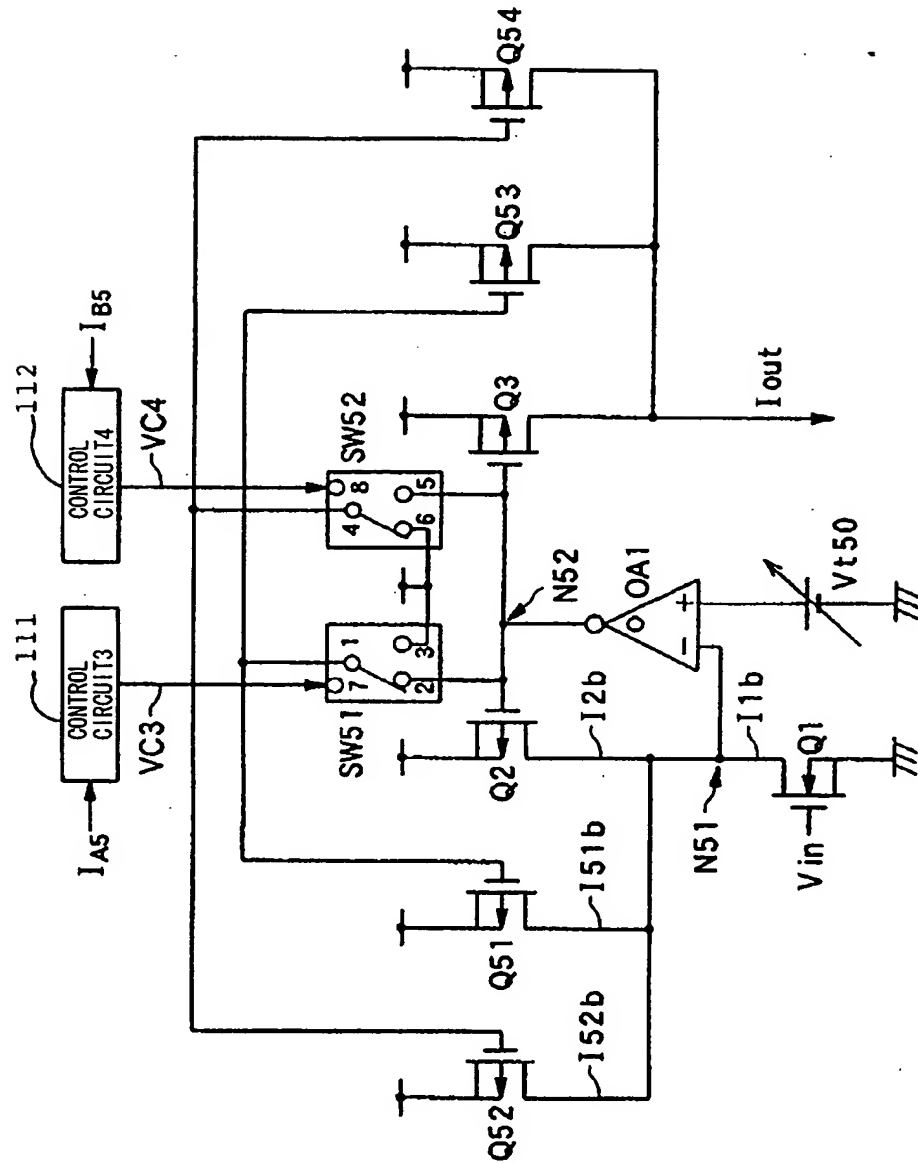
The diagram illustrates the internal structure of a voltage comparator 81. It features four inverting stages: INV-A, INV-B, INV-C, and INV-D. INV-A and INV-B are grouped together, as are INV-C and INV-D. Each stage consists of a pair of transistors (Q1-Q4, Q5-Q8, Q9-Q12, Q13-Q16) and a current source (N1-N4). The output of the first stage (INV-A) is connected to the input of the second stage (INV-B), and so on. The final output is connected to a VOLTAGE COMPARATOR3 block, which is also connected to a reference voltage Vref3. The output of the comparator is labeled Iout.

VN42(V)



[illegible]

Fig. 11



[illegible]

Fig. 13A

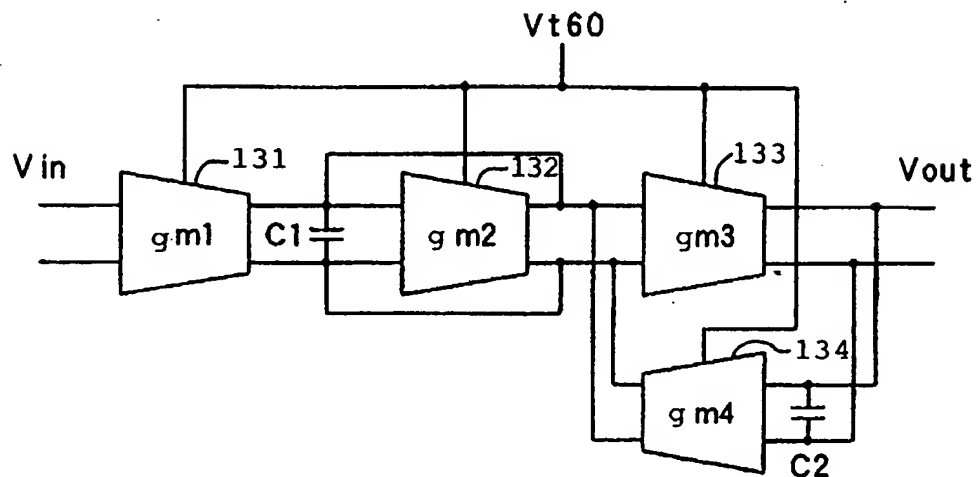


Fig. 13B

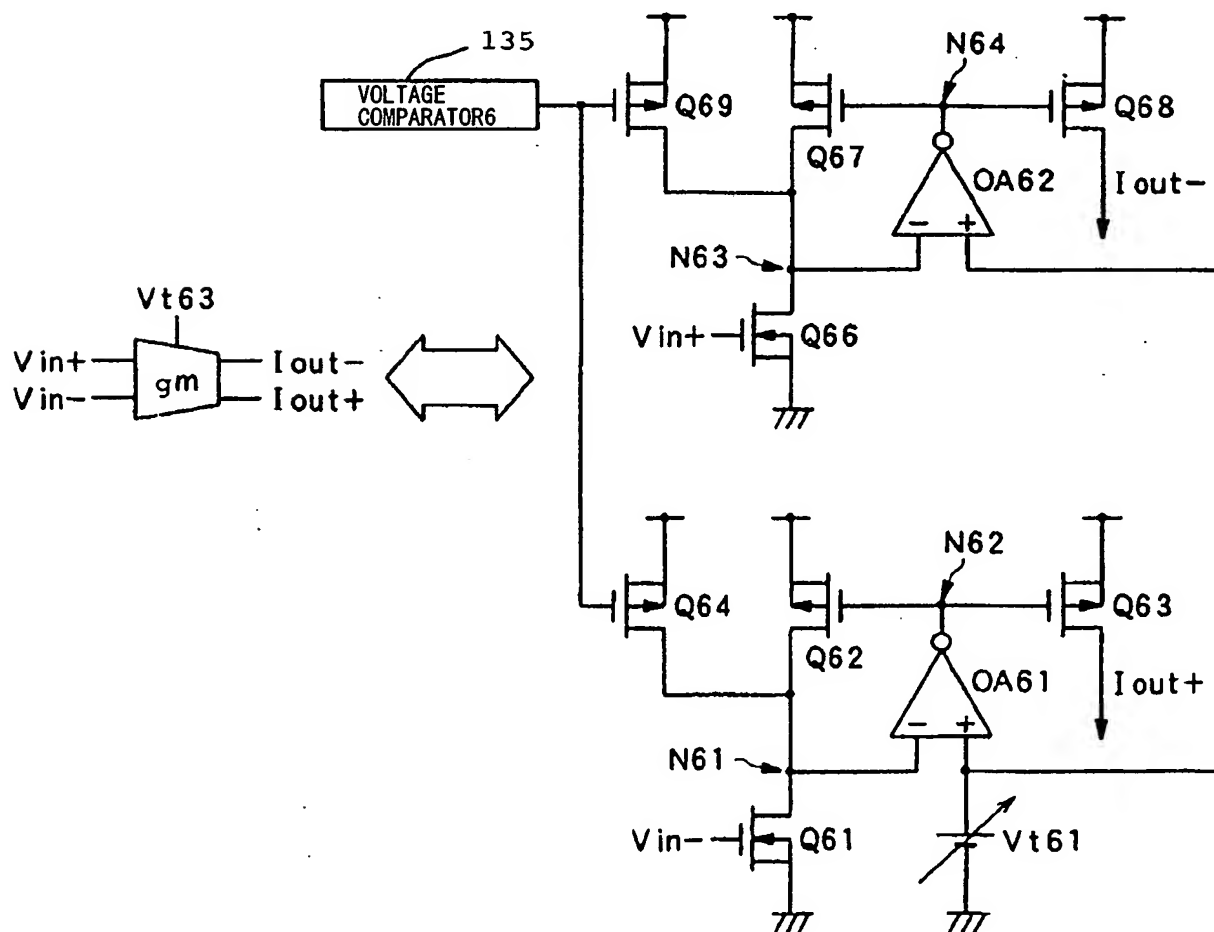


Fig. 14

